

# ADAHOONIŁIĞII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE MONTHLY

VOLUME 14, NUMBER 7, 8

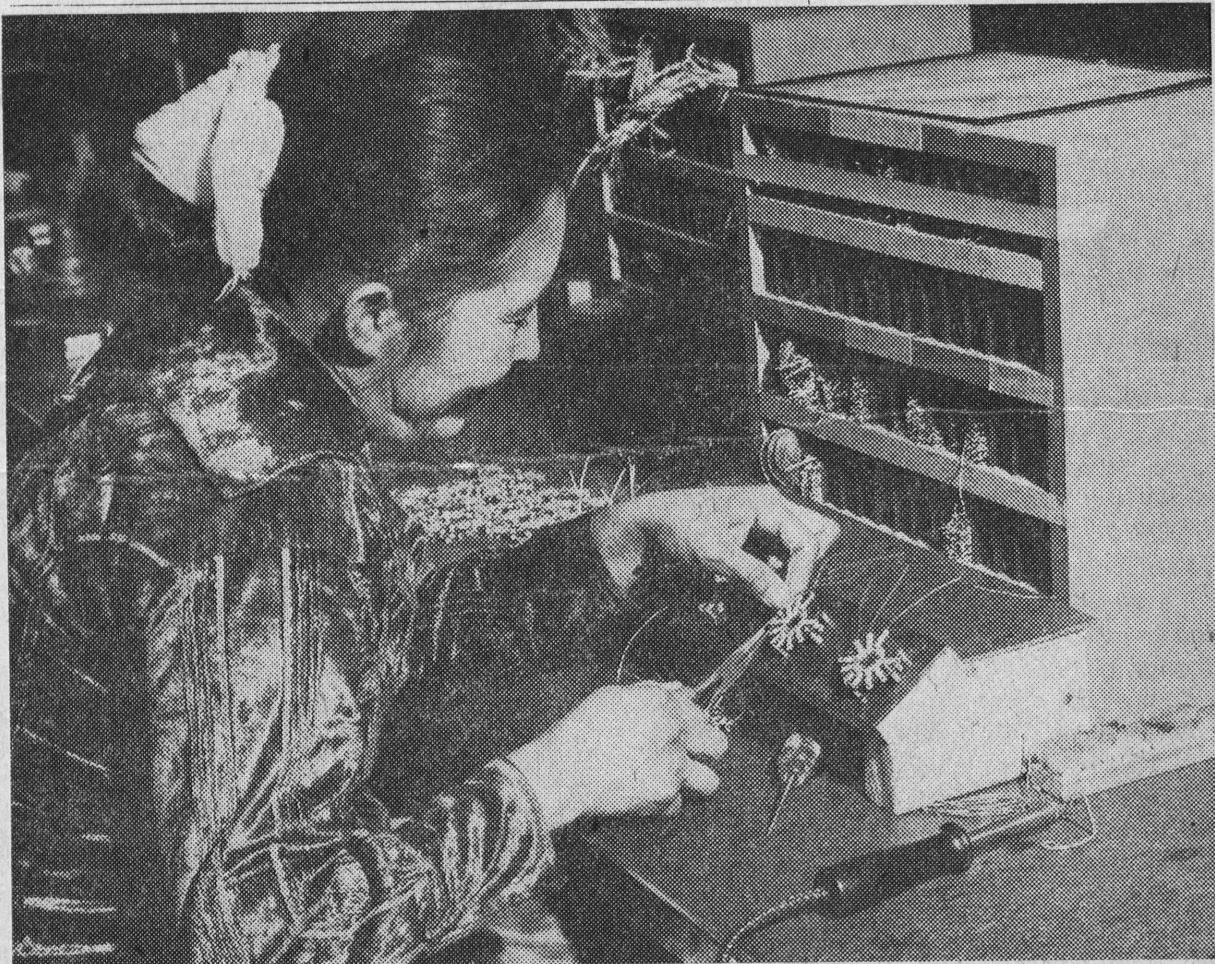
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

MAY, JUNE 1957

## Naabeehó Dine'é Bibéeso Bee Ninááda'doonishii 'Ał'qą Ndadit'a'ígíí Baa Náádahwiinist'íjí

Naabeehó binant'aí béesh bągh dah naaz'áni dabidii'nínígíí Tségháhoodzánígi 'álah náá-násdlíjígo Naabeehó 'ádá hoot'ááljí béeso bee ninááda'doonishii 'ał'qą nidadit'a'ágíí yaa ní-

(Continued on page 2)



Curtie Dave is shown soldering wires to selector switches for an Automatic Direction Finder. Curtie works for Lear, Inc. in Flagstaff, Arizona. Lear, Inc. is one of the firms which is cooperating with the Navajo Tribe under their industrial development program.

Curtie Dave wolyéé lá nihizáanii kwii 'ahida'diithíjhgo biká'ágíí. Díigo 'át'éego k'ad sáanii tą' Lear, Inc. yá ndaalmish Kin Łání hoolyéedi. Naabeehó bikéyahdóó t'áá 'áyídígi Diné tą' naanish bá dahólqó dooleet daaníigo nihahastóí yaa nídaat'inéé tą' 'at'é díidi. Lear, Inc. deil-niigo hótsaago da'iníshígi 'ádaat'éhégíí tą' bíts'a nídaazt'i' dániljígo Naabeehó dine'é 'atah yindaolnishígi 'ádaat'éhígíí kwii t'áá 'áyídígi nihá bił nda'iinéeh dooleet daaníigo nihinant'aí nihá yaa nídaat'jígo 'at'é. 'Eí 'ááldeélní industrial development program.

náádaast'jjd. T'ágtsoh dabidii'nínígíí hastáq-góó yoołkáłéedqá' kwii hastóí 'áłah náánás-dljj'. 'Eí t'áá 'áłah 'íljjgo táadi damíigo 'azljj' dóó ła' k'asdáqá' 'ałníi'jí' 'anááhoolzhiizh. Naadiin tseebíígi yoołkáałgo 'ałníi'n'áq dóó bilá nááhooshzhiizhgo 'índa táá'oosdee'. Tsí-dá k'ad 'índa hastóí t'áá 'áłah níljjgo lq'í yis-ká' ha'níigo baa hani'. T'áá níhił béédaħózingo ts'ídá kójj' 'anáhwiilzhiishgo béeso bee nda'-doonishii 'ał'qä' ndadit'a'ígíí biniiyé 'áłah ná'ádleeh. T'áá 'eí t'éiyá 'aghá náánish ná-dleeh. Béeso bee nda'doonishii 'ał'qä' nináá-daas'nilígíí t'áá 'át'é 'ahíidzogo naakits'á-a-dahdi míil ntsaaígíí dóó bi'qä naakidi neez-nádiin dóó bi'qä t'áálá'ídi míil dóó bi'qä naakidi neez-nádiin dóó bi'qä tádiin dóó bi'qä t'áálá'í béeso bíighahgo hastóí yee lq'í da'asłjj'. Kóhoot'éédqá' baa hwiinist'jjdgo bee lq'í da'azljj'éé naakidi 'aháqáh nániildéél bíighahgo hastóí yee lq'í nááda'asłjj' lq'í k'adígíí.

Díí béeso 'ał'qä nidadeest'q̄ ha'nínígíí t'áálá'í ní'ánigo baa hoonihgo t'áá 'iiyisíí hani' ní-neez. 'Eidíigíí baaqgo bá 'ádaat'é nahalinígií t'éiyá kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. Naabehó tsílkéí, 'índa ch'ikéí da 'ółta' naakits'áadahjí' níhool'-áhígíí yííghah nida'iilehii náásgóó náá'íid-deeshtah danízini béeso bá sinilígíí 'ashldadi míil ntsaaígíí bíighahgo bá bee lq'í 'azljj'. 'Eí haa'í da béeso bá hooghan dahótsaa góne' bá sinilgo kodóó t'óó náás noodahgo daashíí ní-záagi bá náás yit'ih dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinist'jjd. 'Áadóó 'índa níléí t'áá ha'át'eegi da t'áá hoolzhishgi kéyah na'iini' dahaníigo 'ashjáa'oodljj'. 'Eí k'ad kéyah díkwíí shíí 'á-kót'éego baa hwiinít'jí. 'Akó kéyah bee náhidoonih nílíníi t'ááláhádi míil ntsaaígíí bíighahgo ndeideez'q̄ hastóí. Naabehó t'áá bá 'ádá hoot'áál bi'oonishjí dó' k'ad t'áá hazhóó naanish ntsaa siljj'. Kin biyi' naaltsoos 'ádaal'-iinií t'áá bi'oh neel'q̄ siljj'. Tségháhoodzánígi. Kin ła' bá nínaánát'q̄ago t'éiyá t'áá bohónéedzq̄ daaníigo yaa nídaast'jjd hastóí. 'Ako 'áají bee ni'doonish nílíníi 'ashldadi neeznádiindi míil béeso bíighahgo yá ndeideez'q̄. 'Áadóó 'índa níléí Diné kéedahat'ínígíí bitahgóó kin bii' 'áłah nída'adleehé danílíníi baa nááhwíi-níst'jjd. 'Áají bee binda'doonishii dó' 'ashldadi neeznádiindi míil bíighahgo bá nideet'q̄.

Naabehó dine'é kéyah bá náhásdzooígíí biká'a'gi, doodaii' t'áá báqáh níhánígi naanish dahidoot'ihgo kwii diné ła' naanish bá dahólóq̄ dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinít'ínéé dó' baa nááhwíinist'jjd. Béeso ła' bá ch'ínáádoo'nił ha'níigo naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qä tseebídiindi

míil bíighahgo yee lq'í nááda'asłjj' hastóí. Tó dah dahat'k'ó'ígíí, 'índa tó bíká 'ada'algo'ígíí binda'anishgi 'eí díjdi neeznádiin dóó bi'qä tseebídiindi míil bíighahgo béeso bá bee lq'í 'azljj'. Naat'áanii Nééz hoolyééjí kéyah bikáá' k'éé'dílyéehgo bee 'iiná tsílkéí ła' yídaħooħ-'aah dooleet ha'nínéé dó' béeso t'ááláhádi neeznádiin dóó bi'qä hastádiindi míil bíighahgo bá bee lq'í 'azljj'. Administration deiħníigo naanish náádeiit'éehgi naaltsoos yá dah ndaħáaztánii 'eí díjdi neeznádiin dóó bi'qä díj' ts'áadahdi míil bíighahgo béeso bá nideet'á. Naabehó ba'áłchíní da'ółta'ágíí dó' ła' 'éé' naagháagi t'áá bee bich'jí 'anídaħazt'i'. 'Áají 'éiyá béeso 'ashldadi neeznádiindi míil bíighahgo bá bikáá' náánásdzoh.

Aadóó baa dahwiinist'jjdgo béeso ła' bá nínaádadeest'q̄ danílíníi t'óó 'ahayóí 'ałkéé' náánás'nil. Jó 'eí 'ats'íis baa 'áháyqäggi lq'í, 'índa Welfare deiħníigo 'áká 'aná'awlo' bił-haz'qäggi, 'aadóó 'índa industrial deiħníigo naanish bił-haz'qäggi, 'índa business operation deiħníigo béeso bee 'áalnít nahaz'qágóó da béeso ła' bá nidadeest'q̄.

Níiijjih haz'qäggi hótsaago 'áhodooníiħt ha-níigo hastóí yaa nídaat'ínéé 'eí kwii doo 'atħ biħi' yisdzoh da. 'Eí díí zhín hastóí 'áłah náánásdljj'go 'índa yaa nínaádadóot'jjl hodoo'niid. Bini Ant'ágts'ózí dabidii'nínígíí bini haa'í hoolzhishgo shíí 'áłah náá'ádleeh dooleet.

Resolution deiħníigo naaltsoos bee 'áda ní-hodit'aah nílíníi dó' ła' hadeidiħħla hastóí. 'Eí díí bik'ehgo na'nilkaadí ha'níigo t'áá 'ałħajj' baa dahwiinít'ínígíí bił-nínaánát'i'. Łahgo haz'q nihidinéé t'ahdii bini' bidadiit'i' daaní hastóí. 'Eí t'áálá'í náħħajj' nihá náás náadoot'áál daaní. 'Eí kót'éego baa hani'. Díí bik'ehgo na'nilkaadí grazing regulation wolyéego k'ad nihá siláhágíí háadílyaa go kóhoot'éédqá' níléí ha'aahdi bee lq'í 'azljj'. T'áqchil wolyéhígíí naadiin 'ashdla'ági yoołkáałgo bee lq'í 'azljj' 1956 yihahq̄ biyi'. Díí bik'ehgo na'nilkaadí ha'nínígíí Łahgo kóniigo bikáá' yisdzoh. Naaltsoos bee lq'í 'azljj' dóó níléí naakits'áadah nídeezidjj' diné biljj' hazhóó hasht'e' ndeidoonit. Dibé 'áneelt'e'gi naaltsoos bikáá' go bee dah joołtsosigíí biláħħajj' haljj' ła' ch'ihíi-jée'go t'áá bee haa náħódoo'jjl, jó ní. 'Índa naaltsoos t'áágéed dah 'azħnoolkałgo 'ałdó' t'áá bee hohodidoot'ih ní. 'Eí díí 'ániid dägħi' ch'eeħħoolzhiizħígíí T'áqchil naadiin 'ashdla'ájj' 'ayiħlkáq'dóó 'ákót'éego bik'ehgo ch'ihodoogáál biniiyé ní't'éé'.

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## ADAHOONIŁIGII

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Published on the first of each month by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Agency, at the Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona.

Address all letters to Editor, ADAHOONIŁIGII, Education Branch, Navajo Agency, Window Rock, Arizona.

Subscription rate: \$.50 per year. Make all checks or money orders payable to "Bureau of Indian Affairs."

P. I. H. S. May, June, 1957, 3500 copies

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'Áko 'ákwe'é hastóí yaa nída'ookqahgo naaltsoos yee hadeidiilqa. Díí bik'ehgo ch'íhodoogáál ha'nínigíí bini' t'óó 'ákót'éego níléí kónáhoot'éhé 'índa haat'éehgo lá daayit'éé lá daaní. Háálá nihilíí' kóhoot'eedééq' t'áá báa' da dabéeshí dóó t'áá 'ákót'éego ła' dabéehai. 'Áko nihilíí' t'áhdoo t'áá 'íiyisií hash't'e' ninákáah da nahalin daaní hastóí. 'Éidíígíí bqqgo díí beehaz'áanii bee 'ihodiikaal dooleéh ha'nínigíí bini' t'óó 'ákót'éego t'áálá'í nínaádoohah daaníigo yee naaltsoos hadeidiila dóó níléí ha' a'aahgóó yił 'áda'iila.

### NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL APPROVE 12 MILLION DOLLAR BUDGET

The longest single session in the history of the Navajo Tribal Council closed late in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 28, 1957. The three and one-half weeks of annual budget meetings resulted in the appropriation of \$12,201,231 by the Council for fiscal year 1958.

This is the largest amount ever appropriated for a single, and twice the total budget of the 1957 fiscal year.

Included in the appropriations are 5 million dollars for a scholarship trust fund for Navajo students in higher education and vocational schools; one million dollars for land purchases; 500 thousand dollars for a new tribal office building; 500 thousand dollars for meeting halls and community centers throughout the vast Navajo reservation.

The council dished up additional 280 thousand dollars to continue industrial development on and near the reservation; 480 thousand dollars for a water development program; 160 thousand dollars for the Shiprock farm training program; 414 thousand dollars for administration; and 500 thousand dollars for clothing for school children.

Other items in the budget include health, welfare, industrial, and business operations.

The huge scholarship appropriation is due to the feeling of the Tribal Council that education is of primary importance to the Navajo people.

The total amount budgeted is exclusive of the proposed sawmill expansion which will receive attention at the next Council which is expected to take place in August.

The Council also approved a resolution to request the secretary of the interior to extend the trespass section of the grazing regulations, approved April 25, 1956, which says that all persons operating livestock without a grazing permit or in excess of their permitted number, will be in trespass after April 25, 1957.

The resolution which was approved by a vote of 55 to 0, asks that the period be extended until April 25, 1958, because of drouth conditions, low market prices and other factors.

### Bee Da'iináanii Dóó 'Ólta' Nát'ágá' Baa Náháni'gi

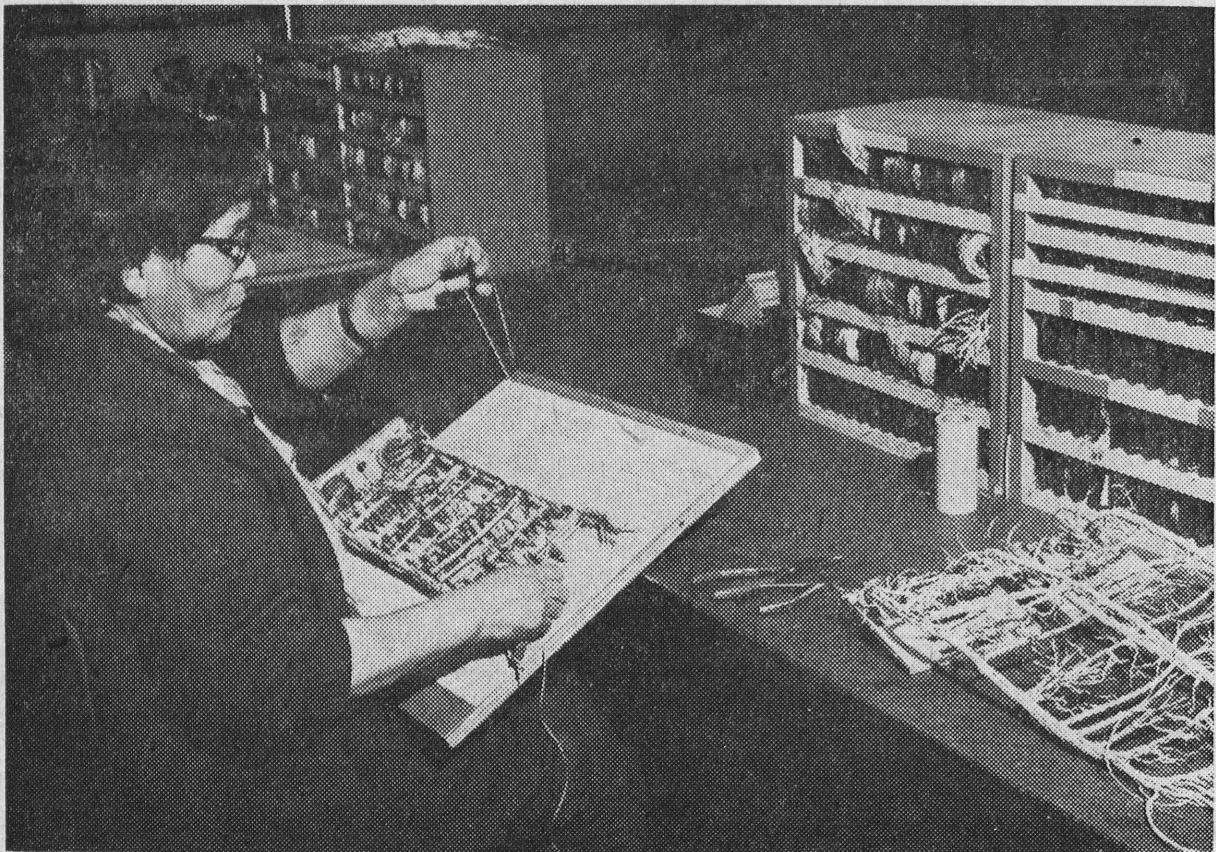
Kwii baa hani'fgíí níléí Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishii binaanish nidaat'i'góó naanish náás deiít'ééh danilíinii baa hani'go bikáá'. 1956 wolyéego yihah yéé bini nda'azhnishígíí kót'éego yaa halni' lá Indian Binant'aí Glenn L. Emmons ha'nínigíí. Díí kwii hani' ha'nínigíí t'áá naakits'áadah nínadízí' bik'eh 'ákót'éego naaltsoos yah 'anáhá'níí. Kéyah Binant'aí ha'nínigíí naaltsoos bił yah 'anáhá'níí. K'ad Kéyah Binant'aí nilnígíí Fred A. Seaton wolyé. Díí k'ad kwe'é baa hani'go naaltsoos bee yah 'anídahaas'nil ha'nínigíí níléí 'ádhwiis'áágóó Wááshindoon bá da'íníishii baa hani' danilíinii t'áá 'át'é 'ahíidzogo baa hani'.

Náhást'éí ts'áadah dóó bi'qáq' ashldadiin dóó bi'qáq' tá'ági yihah yééqdáq' Naabéehó di-ne'é ba'álkchíní díí' ts'áadahdi mííl yilt'éego da'ólta' ní't'éé. 'Aadóó 'ólta'ágíí ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisií baa hwiinít'íjgo k'ad naadiin 'asldadi mííl dóó bi'qáq' naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qáq' tseebídiin dóó bi'qáq' tsosts'íd yilt'éego da'ólta'go yíhai. Indians danilíinii náádaałahgóó kékédaħat'íinii dó' hastóí, 'índa sáanii da t'áá dahóyáanii 'ihoo'qahíí' bá hadhaazt'i' si-líí'go k'ad ła' naaltsoos yídahooł'aah.

'Aadóó 'índa níléí reservation deiłníigo Indians bá nídaħasdzogóó t'áadoo le'é kéyah bikáá' dahólóonii, 'índa ɬeeyi'di dahólóonii da bá hasht'e dahoolyaago k'ad nát'ágá' bee ba-nída'iideéłgo bá 'ádaalyaa. 'Aadóó 'índa ła' dabikéyah dóó t'áá 'áyídigi naanish bá hadhaazt'i'go k'ad t'áá 'áyídigi naanish bá dahóló. Relocation deiłníigo naanish biníiyé 'add'iinéhígíí dó' t'áá 'áltso bich'í' qá'át'é.

Kéyah binda'anishígíí dó' t'áá yá'át'éehgo náás deiít'ééh. Łahgóó tó bidáda'deestl'ingo kodóó kéyah bikáá' bee nida'niyéesh. Kéyah ndahachxqohii baa 'áháyánigíí dó' baa nda'al-deeh. Nídišchíí' ndahajíihgo 'aahoonihígíí t'áá náás dadeeskid. Tsiniheeshjíí' lq'i 'aa-

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Sarah Bradley is shown laying lacing in harness form for an Automatic Pilot. This harness has 130 circuits. Automatic Pilots as well as other electronic devices are manufactured at Lear, Incorporated, Flagstaff, Arizona. Several Navajo women are employed at the plant and as the plant expands others will be added.

Béésh tichii'ii 'atsiniltl'ish bá ndaazt'i'igii binjilnishgo biká' kwe'é. 'Alta' ndaazt'i'go ts'ídá daats'i neeznádiin dóó bi'qá tádiin 'ahqah neelzhee'. Táadoo 'éehózini t'óó 'altaa neeshzhee' 'ílijj ndi t'áá shíj bééhózínígo 'alta' ndaazt'i'go 'át'é. Chidí naat'a'i shíj bii' naaznil dooleeł díi kwii binjilnishgo biká'ágii. Sarah Bradley wolyéé lá nihizáanii kwii 'atah naalnishígíi. Díi naanish ha'nínígíi Dook'o'osliid bine'jí Kin Łaní hoolyéhégi Lear, Inc. wolyéego bił dah 'ooneéł. Kwii biká'ágí 'át'éego Naabéehó ła' 'ákwii ndaalnish. T'áá yéego naanishígíi ntsaa silij'go shíj Diné ła' naanish bá náádahódlógo dooleeł 'ákwii.

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hoonih siljj'. 'Índa tó kqí dóó nílch'i tikoní wolyéego teeyi' dahólónígíi dó' k'ad t'áá yéego binda'anish.

Nléí 'adahwiis'áágóó 'ałdó' manufacturing plants dóó processing plants deiłníigo t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo bił nahaz'q. 'Áko 'áají naanish daniliinii dó' ła' bits'a nidaazt'i'go t'áadoo le'é bá 'ádaalj. 'Akót'éego da'ínishígíi t'áá lqí da bi'ílnii'. Indians bá nídasdzoo bit'áahgi naanish yee' dó' ła' t'áá bá 'áhoolé'égi 'ádanoh'tééshlí dabi'di'níigo. 'Akódaat'éhígíi binahji'go k'ad Kingman, Arizona hoolyéegi t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo 'áhoolyaa. Hualapai dine'é k'ad lqí naanish bá hóló 'ákwé'é. Nléí ha'a'aah biyají Cherokee, North Carolina hoolyéedi 'ałdó' t'áá 'ákót'é. Cherokee dine'é kéyah bá nádasdzooídóó t'áá

'áyídígi t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo 'áhoolyago k'ad lqí 'ákwii naanish bá dahóló. Na'nízhoozhí hoolyéegi dó' naanish ła' bił ni'nínáago k'ad 'ákwii Diné ła' naanish bá dahóló.

Relocation deiłníigo naanish dahólóğógo 'ada'iinéhígíi dó' t'áá yéego deinízin daazljj' Indians 'al'qá dah naazhjaa'góó. Díi k'ad 'ákót'éego bahani' niljjigo naaltsoos yah 'anáyoo'nil lá Indians Yínant'a'i nilsíinii.

#### INDIAN BUREAU REPORTS EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN FISCAL 1956

Significant advances in Indian education and a broadening of economic opportunities for tribal members were achieved in the fiscal year which ended last June 30, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glenn L. Emmons reported to Secretary of the Interior, Fred A. Section. The report is included in the Department's annual report for fiscal 1956.

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Mr. Maurice McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Navajo Tribe, is shown with the Grazing Committee and other tribal employees working out details of the Navajo Disaster Relief Feed Grain Program. The Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council named Mr. McCabe last fall as coordinator of the Feed Grain Program. Much credit for the success of the Program goes to Mr. McCabe and his committee.

*'Aak'eedqá' naadqá' ndahageehígíí baa hwiinít'íigo Maurice McCabe díí naadqá' ndahageehíí yinaagháago hazhó'ó tā' doonííł hodoó'niid. Nihinant'aí 'alqájí' dah sidáhígíí 'ákót'éego yee haadzíí'go kodóó Mr. McCabe binaanish silií'. Kwii naaltsoos biká'ígií 'ísdqá' diné naadqá' yindadoolnishii neinitingo bik'i nii'nil. Haidqá' naadqá' ndahageehgo baa na'asdee' yéé 'éí k'ad 'áltso tā' yidzaago t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo baa na'asdee'. Áko díí nihahastóí Mr. McCabe ha'nínígíí t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo yaa na'azh'eezh.*

(Continued from page 4)

In Education Commissioner Emmons reported a seven per cent increase in Navajo school enrollment bringing the total up to a record level of 25,287 students as contrasted with about 14,000 in 1953. In five other tribal areas a "pilot" program of adult education was launched to provide the people with literacy in English and other basic training.

On the economic front good progress was achieved in further development of reservation resources, attraction of new industry to the periphery of reservations, and provision of relocation services to Indian workers and families seeking job opportunities in metropolitan areas.

Resource development was pushed through, continued extension of Indian irrigation projects, additional expansion of soil and moisture conservation work, and other similar activities. Sales and local use of Indian timber were sharply stepped up in the calendar year 1955 bringing in a total income of nearly \$12,000,000 for the Indian owners or nearly a third higher than in 1954. Combined income from oil and gas reached an all-time high of more than \$41,000,000.

A program to foster the establishment of manufacturing or processing plants on the periphery of reservations was set up under an Assistant to the Commissioner and

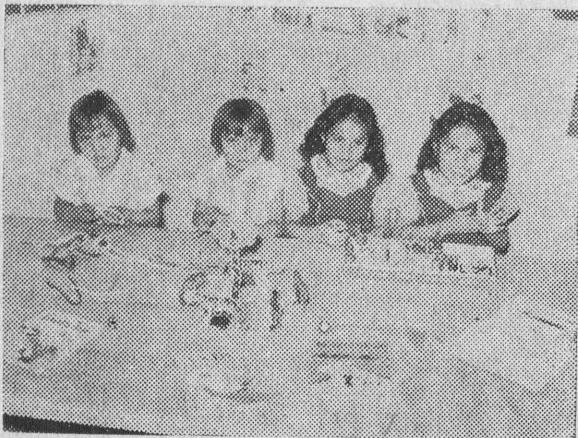
numerous contacts were made with industrial firms throughout the country. By June 30, plants of this type were either operating or definitely in process at Kingman, Arizona, near the Hualapai Reservation; Cherokee, North Carolina near the Cherokee Reservation; and Gallup, New Mexico near the Navajo Reservation.

The number of individuals who applied for and received relocation assistance increased to 5,316 as compared with 3,461 the preceding year. The 1956 total included 1,051 family groups, 732 unattached men and 373 unattached women.

#### **Yá'át'éehgo Naanish Náás Yit'ihgi**

Wááshindoon yándaalnishii t'áá 'áltso ts'í-dá hazhó'ó hadaalzííd. Yá'át'éehgo binaanish deiít'éhii t'áá 'áltso bééhózínígo 'óólzin. Interior Department Incentive Award Program deiñíigo bá dahóló. Áko níléí ha'át'éegi da naanish yá'át'éehgo tā' jił'íigo bee hwééhoo-zííhgo naaltsoos bee hálák'eelsos. Béeso dó' naakidi neeznádiin bólta'go. Tségháhoodzánidóó bilagáana tál'téego 'ákót'éego naaltsoos

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Students come in pairs at the Rock Point School. Shown, left to right, are the twin daughters of Joe Johnson of Rock Point and Juan Yazzie of Chinle.

**Tsé Ntsaa Deez'áhi hoolyéedi 'áłchíní naaki nílágoo da'ółta' hazlígíí níigo kwii bikáá'. 'At'éeké yázhi kwii da'ółta'go biká'ágíí naakishchííñ danilíj jiní. Bitágí 'agodígíí diné Joe Johnson wolyé ba'áłchíní lá. Náánáłá'ígíí 'éí Juan Yazzie wolyé ba'áłchíní jiní.**

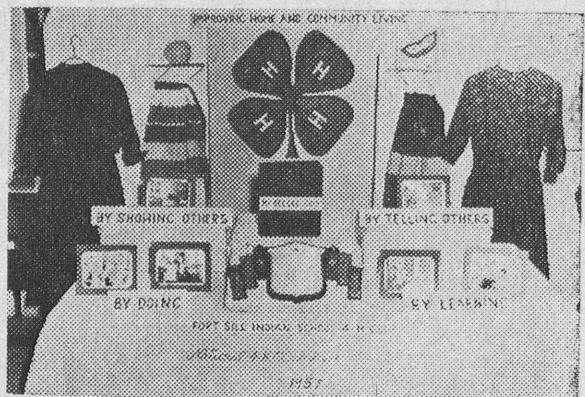
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bee bílák'e dahaas'nil haidágá'. Mr. Robert W. Young wolyé ṫa'. 'Éí General Superintendent deiłníigo 'aláqjí' naat'áanii nilnígíí yił naalnish. Nááná ṫa' 'éí Patrick Nelson wolyé. 'Éí 'éiyá Siláoo Yinant'aí nilí. Nááná ṫa' 'éí Paul Krause deiłní. 'Éí 'éiyá Branch of Land Operation deiłníigo kéyah bí'oonishjí 'atah böhólñíh. Díí k'ad t'ált'éego Naanish Yá'át'éehgo 'Áalnítjí naaltsoos bee bílák'e dahaas'nil.

Mr. Young deiłnínígíí naaltsoos Navajo Yearbook wolyéego nizhónígo 'ííł'íjgo bee baa has'nih lá. Kóó nihitahgo lq'í ndanideeh k'ad. "Díí naaltsoos Navajo Yearbook wolyéego t'áá nináháhááh bik'eh hahinidéhígíí ts'ídá t'áá ṫa' néidii'ááh shíí nizhónígo 'ályaa daaníigo yaa dahalni'. 'Inda ṫa' t'áá 'ákódaaníigo naaltsoos nihich'í' 'ádeit'í' níléí da'níłts'áá'déé', " níigo yee haadzíí' G. Warren Spaulding deiłníigo Tségháhoodzánídóó 'aláqjí' naat'áanii nilnígíí.

Díí Navajo Yearbook deiłnínígíí Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishii hani' yá 'áłah 'ánídayiil-íjhgó 'éí bee niñat'ááh. Da'íñiishgóó, 'Inda naanish ṫa' daadzaagóó ts'ídá t'áá 'áłtso yaa halni' díí naaltsoos biyí'. 'Inda t'áadoo le'é Naabeehó dine'é bá baa ntsínádahakees danilinii da t'áá 'áłtso bikáá' 'ánál'íjhgó.

Kóhoot'éedágá' naanish daazlígíí da t'áá 'áłtso yaa halni'. 'Áko díí naaltsoosígíí ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá 'ákónéehhee 'át'éego baa ntsáhákees. Háálá díí naaltsoosígíí hazhóó' ił



At a recent Comanche County 4-H Club Contest, the Fort Sill Indian School won first place for the best window display showing the club's activities. The school will receive the Coachs Trophy for the best display.

**4-H Club wolyéego bee ṫa'í 'ídlíjgo t'áadoo le'é yá'át'éehgo bee da'iináanii bídahoo'aah. Hooghan góne' haz'ágé dóó níléí na'aldloosh bee da'iináagi, 'Inda kéyah bee da'iináagi da bee bídahoo'aah. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi da'ółta'ágíí ṫa' 'ákót'éego yee 'atah danilíj ha'níigo kwii baa hani'. T'áadoo le'é 'éé' da 'ádaat'éii kwii dah dahidénilgo biká'ágíí 'ádayiilaa lá. Comanche County 4-H Club Contest wolyéego da'níł'íj baa na'asdee'go yee dahoneesnáá lá.**

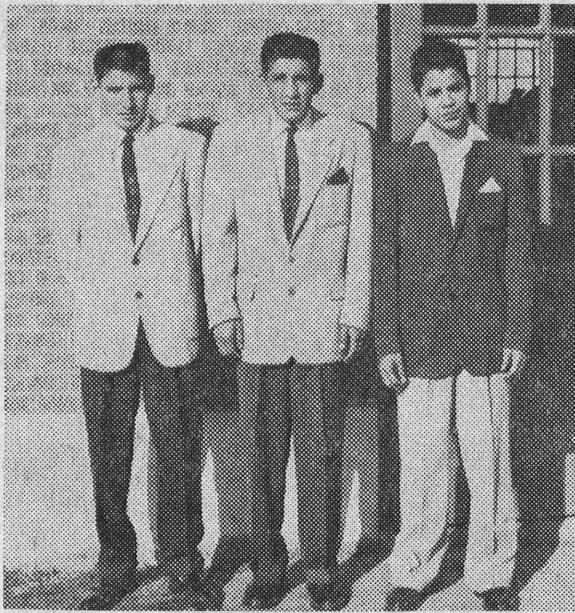
halni'go t'áá 'éí bik'ehgo kodóó náásgóó naanish náádadoodleełii baa ntsínáhákées dooleel. Díí k'ad nihahastóí Mr. Young wolyéhígíí 'ákót'éego yinaalnishgo yá'át'éehgo bee náás hooldoh.

Bilagáana siláoo yinant'aí nilíjgo Mr. Nelson deiłnínígíí 'éí kwii kót'éego baa hani'. Náhást'íí ts'áadah dóó bi'qáq 'ashldadiin dóó bi'qáq dí'ígi yihah yéedágá' níléí háádéé' shíí níháa níyá. Binaanish ch'ínít'i' silíj'íjgó t'áá hooshch'íj' siláoo nanitinígíí yaa ní'dii'eezh. 'Inda bigáál danilinii da yá'ádaat'éehii yá shóyoost'e'. Bee 'áłch'íj' dahani'ígíí da. 'Ákót'éego siláoo yá'át'éehgo náás yooniłgo k'ad tseebídiin dóó bi'qáq tsosts'íid bá ndaalnish. Díí k'asdáá' t'áá 'áłtso Diné t'éiyá 'ádaat'íj. Hastáqgo 'éí doo Naabeehó danilíj' da.

Mr. Nelson t'áá bí bisiláoo yá hoo'áałgo, 'Inda t'áá bí t'áá bíl béehózinígi yee neinitingo k'ad yá'át'éehgo binaanish deiłt'éeh. 'Inda hastóí Tségháhoodzánígíí 'áłah nádleeħígíí da yił yaa nídaat'íjgo yá'át'éehgo naanish náás yit'ih siláoo bíl haz'ágájí.

Nááná kwii baa nááháni'ígíí Paul Krause wolyé. Kéyah baa 'áháyáqjí binaanish nilíjgo 'ashdla' nááhai yéedágá' níháa níyá. 'Íídáqá'

(Continued on page 7)



These three Navajo boys in the picture were blue and red ribbon winners in a recent Comanche Country Dress Revue. They attend Fort Sill Indian School in Lawton, Oklahoma. They are, left to right, Wallace Begay, Fred Norris, and Charles Billie.

Ñléí halgai hatéél hoolyéedi Comanche County Dress Revue wolyéego 'éé' bee hada'díi t'íí dadinol'íjí biniiyé 'álah 'azljj'. Naabehó 'ashiiké daniljjgo kwii naaltsoos yik'i naazníngíí 'íidqá' 'áadi 'atah dahoneesnáá lá. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi 'atah da'óltá' lá 'ashiiké. Wallace Begay dóó Fred Norris dóó Charles Billie daolyé jiní.

(Continued from page 6)

dibé binaaltsoos ha'nínígíí baa saad 'agháqgo. T'áá 'éí bik'ehgo na'nilkaadí deiñí 'áldó'. Ñléí dibé bidahidi'nííl baa nida'asdee' dóó wóshdégé' díí naaltsoos baa saad hóléogo hodideeshzhiizh. Hastóí Tségháhoodzánígi 'álah nádleehígíí yiniinaa bilagáana yił na'ahiyádaalti'go hoolzhiizh. 'Aadóó naaltsoosígíí háá-didoolnííl náhodoo'niid. 'Éí ñléí ha'a'ahdée' t'áá 'ákót'éego bee hoo'a' díí naaltsoos háá-didoolníílgi. 'Áko ndi t'áá baa saad hóló t'áá 'íiyisíí. Ts'ídá t'aa 'íiyisíí diné yee 'ałch'í' ndaastee' siljj' góne' jinýá díí Mr. Krause ho'di'nínígíí.

'Ayahoolni'ígíí bqqgo ts'ídá t'áá baa saad hólóní baa saad hóléogo 'ahoolzhiizh díí naaltsoos. Náhást'éíts'áadah dóó bi'qá 'ashdladiin dóó bi'qá tá'ági yihah yéedqá' 'índa ñléí diné bił dah nahaz'ággóó dibé binant'aí wolyéii hólóq dooleet hodoo'niid. 'Éí hastóí Tségháhoodzánígi 'álah nádleehígíí 'ákót'éego yaa nídaast'íjd. Díí dibé binant'aí ha'níigo nii'nili'gíí 'atah nayik'í yádaałti'go díí naaltsoos bi-



Sergeant S. J. Brigante of the Air Force Special Weapons Center in Albuquerque shows a model of an F-100 Super Sabre jet fighter to Mr. Leo Etcitty of Hunter's point near Saint Michaels, Arizona. Planes like the F-100 will use a high speed ballistics test range now being planned for the southwest corner of the vast Navajo Reservation.

(Official USAF Photo)

Sergeant S. J. Brigante wolyé siláoo kwii diné la' yił 'ahit halni'go bik'ági. Be'eldiila Siniildi siláoo dah yinéligíí la' 'át'í. Dinéhígíí 'éí Leo Etcitty, Tsénáshchii' hoolyéédóó. Chidí naat'aí F-100 Super Sabre jet fighter deiñíi go bee da'ahijigánígií be'elyaago dah joo'áát. 'Ákódaat'éhígíí shíj kwii bee na'ídahotaah dooleet hastóí hazhó'ó yee 'ahada'deest'qágo.

k'ehgo na'nilkaadí ha'nínígíí háá-didoolnííl hodoo'niid.

'íidqá' díigi 'át'íego naaltsoos baa hwiinítíjgo Mr. Krause wolyéhígíí t'áá hazhó'ó t'áá hótsaago 'atah yinaashnish siljj'. T'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá nahonit'ago haz'áq lá ndi, /ha'ólníngíí binahjj', 'índa bił 'ééhózinígíí binahjj' yá'á-t'éehgo díí naaltsoos háádilnéehgo 'atah yinaashnish. Jó kodóó naaltsoos bik'ehgo na'nilkaadí wolyéhígíí háádilyaa siljj' dóó ñléí ha'a'ahgóó bił 'é'elyaa. 'Éí kóhoot'éédqá' T'áqachil wolyéhígíí naadiin 'asdla'góó yoołkáałgo Kéyah Binant'aí ha'nínii yee lá 'astjj'.

'Áko díí 'ákót'éego Mr. Krause binaanish naazt'i' siljj'ígíí bee baa ha'niihgo naaltsoos bee bílák'eeltsooz. Béeso 'éí naakidi neeznádiin bik'i dah sinilgo.

#### EMPLOYEES RECEIVED SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE AWARDS

Mr. Robert W. Young, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Navajo Agency, Mr. Patrick Nelson, Chief of the Navajo Agency Branch of Law and Order, and Mr. Paul Krause who heads the Range Activity under the Agency Branch of Land Operations have been award-

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All types of vehicle are being used to transport grain from the warehouse to the feed lots under the Navajo Disaster Relief Feed Grain Program. It is estimated that between 24,000 and 50,000 tons of grain will have been used under the program before it is completed.

Dibé naadqá' dei'aał dooleetlii ndahageeh yéedqá' 'át'é kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí. Naadqá' bee nídoojihii biká nídahodidits'ihgo baa nida'asdee' daałahgóó. La' t'áá shqo bitsinaabqas dahó-lóqo díigi 'át'éego naadqá' bitis dadeesk'ido yee ndayiizyí. Naadqá' nídahageehígíí bida'deezh-nish dóó nílái ts'ídá bíighah da'azlíjí'ji' t'ááláhádi míil dah 'adiyédlo'go one ton deiłnínígíí naa-diin díidi míil hééł dóó níwohjí' bíighahgo diné bilíjí' dahólóonii bá ndahaasgíjí dooleet t'áá 'át'é 'ahíidzoogo.

(Continued from page 7)

ed Superior Performance Certificates and cash in the amount of \$200.00 each under the Interior Department Incentive Award Program.

Mr. Young was given the award in recognition of his outstanding work in the development and publication of the Navajo Yearbook. In making the presentation General Superintendent G. Warren Spaulding noted that "The Yearbook has been well received, not only among the Bureau staff, but by the interested public generally, as evidenced by the many congratulatory letters we have received since the document became available."

The Navajo Yearbook is compiled by the Bureau. It contains an appendix of descriptive and statistical information essential to sound program planning, and broad understanding of Navajo problems.

The publication also contains a detailed report of the previous year's accomplishments under both the Long Range and the Regular programs. The Bureau and the Tribe, in conformity with Commissioner Emmons' policy of looking ahead to discern and prepare for future problems before they arise, are now planning for the coming years. The yearbook thus becomes an important planning document.

Mr. Nelson who came to the Navajo Agency in 1954 has developed, for the first time in the Navajo history, a modern, well equipped organized police force on the Reservation. The force is composed of 87 officers. Of these only six of them are not Navajos.

Mr. Nelson's patient planning, technical knowledge

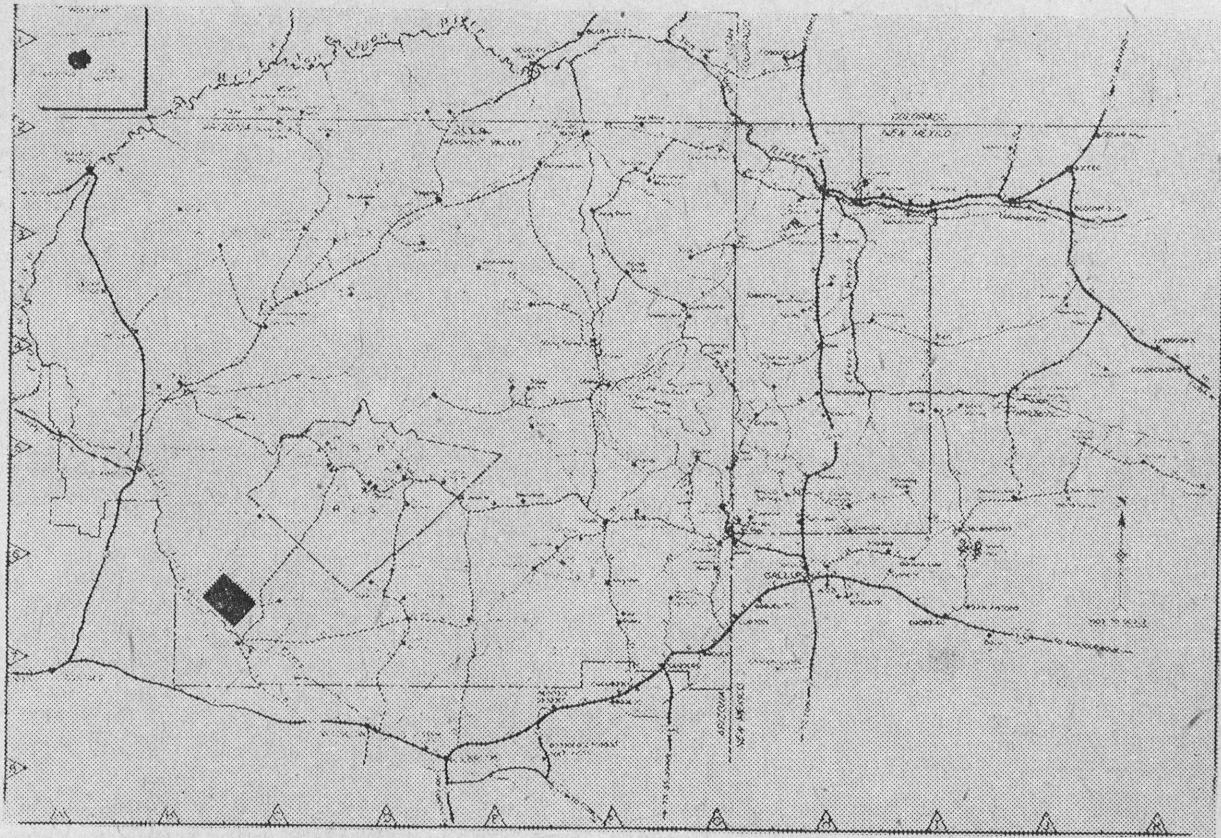
and skill in working cooperatively and harmoniously with the Navajo people in development of a Police Force modeled after the best in the nation has been recognized by the Department of the Interior in the award of much deserved Certificate of Superior Performance.

Mr. Paul Krause entered on duty as Range Conservationist at the Navajo Agency in 1952. At that time the long disputed revision of regulations governing grazing on the Navajo Reservation was approaching its climax. Since the Livestock Reduction period of the 1930's livestock and grazing privileges had been the subject of continuous controversy between the Navajo people and the Department of the Interior. In 1948 the Secretary of Interior extended to the Navajo Tribe the opportunity to revise the Reservation Grazing Regulations in a form more acceptable to Navajo stockmen.

Fraught with emotion and fear, the issue was perennially a subject of heated Council discussions until, in 1953, a system of District Grazing Committees was established by the Council to jointly work out a set of revised Grazing Regulations.

Mr. Krause's patient and skillful leadership brought direction to the work of the District Grazing Committees. This ultimately resulted in the adoption of a new set of Grazing Regulations by the Tribal Council. These were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 25, 1956.

In recognition of the important part played by Mr. Krause, he received the Interior Department Superior Performance Award.



This map shows the approximate location of the planned high speed ballistics test range for joint use of the Air Force, Navy, and Atomic Energy Commission. The range site is shown as the black rectangle in the lower left hand corner.

(Official USAF photo)

**Kwe'é naaltsoos biká'ágií Diné bikéyah be'elyaago bikáá'. Kéyah bikáá'gi t'áadoo le'é nabídahonitaah dooleet dóó chidí naat'a'i da kodóó náádadiilwo' dooleet ha'níigo siláoo nihidayókeedíí véego dihlígo bikáá'.**

#### **Kéyah Bikáá' Na'ídahonitaah Dooleetii**

Siláoo nida'alt'a'ígií t'áadoo le'é ndeiłkaahgo niyéeda'diitjihii bił haz'áqdéé' Naqbeehó bikéyah bikáá'gi kéyah ɬahgo haz'á dayíkeed ha'níigo baa hani'. Hastóí Tségháhoodzánídi 'álah nádleehígií k'ad naaltsoos bee bich'i' siltsnoz. Ha'át'éego shíj hastóí yee 'ahada'didoot'áát. Biniiyé kéyah nihékeedii 'éí kwe'é t'áadoo le'é nabídahonitaah dooleet ha'ní lá. Siláołtsooí nida'alt'a'ígií, 'índa tálkáá'jí siláoo danilíinii, dóó Atomic Energy Commission wolyéego yee dah yikahii 'éí yee ɬá'í danilíigo kwii binaanish 'ádeillééh lá hazhó'ó t'áá 'altso bee lá da'azlí'go. High speed ballistics deiłníigo dayózhíí lá díí nabídahonitaah dooleet ha'nínígií. T'áadoo le'é dadildongo kodóó bee'eldqoh bik'a' nahalingo hahalyeedii 'óolyé jiní ballistic. ɬa' shíj níléí yót'áah gódeg 'anídeisih dooleet kodóó. 'Akót'éego na'alkdahígíí yidoo'aał daaníí lá.

Díí kéyah t'áá 'áhoołts'ísiigo nihóókeed ha'nínígií Tségháhoodzánídi baa hwiinist'íjdgó kéyah bik'é na'iilyéegi t'éiyá baa yádááti'.

T'áá nináháháh bik'eh daats'i bik'é nihich'i' i'iideet dooleet daaní hastóí. Díí kéyah baa hwiinít'íniígií 'éí Tsiiizii dahojiníndóó 'e'e 'aah bich'ijigo haz'á t'áá bíyó náhookqós bóhodílgizgo. 'Ákwii diné doo ts'ídá lq'í kéédahat'íi da jiní. Díí kéyah wókeedígií naaniigo 'ashldadi tsin sitqá dóó náasee 'éí 'ashdla'áadahdi tsin sitqá 'ahoniłtsogo dayókeed lá. 'Éí ts'ídá 'íiyisíi bá si'áq dooleet. 'Áadóó nááda-binaagóó shíj 'éí instrumentation stations deiłníigo bee hada'azlídii naaznil dooleet. Níłch'i halnií ha'nínígií da bá nahaz'áq dooleet.

Ch'il ndi doo ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíi bikáá' hólqó da lá díí kéyah. 'Áadóó níléí ts'ídá ɬahá da 'índa náádaħaltíjih. 'Áko t'áá bidziilgo na'aldoosh bikáá' dah yilyéelígíí t'áá doo ts'ídá bohóneedzqáq da. 'Índa t'áadoo le'é ɬeeyi'di dahólónií ndi t'áá 'ádin. 'Éí t'áá 'íldáq' naaskáá' lá. 'Akót'éego kéyah haz'áanii 'át'éé lá. Haa'át'ée shq' shin hóla.

Níléí náádaħaqgóó 'ałdó' 'ákót'éego bá nahaz'áqgo 'át'é daaní. Díí kwii kéyahágíí bee  
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niha'deet'ággo 'éí náánáłahgóó danilínígíí naakigo t'óó nahjí' kódoolnííł. Háálá 'áajígo béeso t'óó 'ahayóí bąqñ 'ílí daanígo yaa nídaat'íí lá bilagáana. 'Áadóó 'índa na'alkah dóó na'ihonitaah ha'nínígíí t'áá 'íiyisíí bá 'ihóneedzágóo haz'á daaní 'ałdó'. T'áadoo le'é báá dahadzid danilínii 'éí dooda. Łahda dadoohsts'a'go níléí háadi shíí bee na'ihonitaahgo t'áadoo le'é didooldqoł jiní daa'nígo dadoohsts'a' təh. 'Akó daat'éhígíí 'éí doo tə' yidoo'aał da kwe'é. Jó daaníí lá bilagáana.

Nléí Neveda wolyéego hahoodzooígíí biyí'di 'ałdó' t'áá kót'éego tə' bá haz'á, Tonopah Ballistics Range deiłníigo. Kojí kéyah bee niha'deet'ággo 'éí t'óó k'éé'doolchxqoł daanii lá. Be'eldíila Sinildi dó' chidí naat'aí bidah 'ada'iinílgíí bá náhoott'ah, 'ałdó' t'áá bił na'alkahgo. 'Éí dó' 'áadoolzíjíl kojí kéyah bee niha'deet'ággo daaníí lá. California hoolyéedi dó' təhgo Edwards Air Force Base hoolyéego haz'á, 'éí daats'i 'ałdó' dooleet daaníí lá. 'Éí 'ákódaadzaago 'éí kwii t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá hótsaago naanish hadoot'ih.

Nléí Florida hoolyéedi 'ałdó' t'áá 'ákót'éego tə' bá haz'á. Hastóí béésh bąqñ dah naaz'áni danilínii tə' 'ákóó naasht'eezhgo 'éí 'áadi naanish deiłt'éehgi deinenéél'íí dóó bee bił ndahazni'. Tségháhoodzánígi dó' hastóí bee bił nidahazni' díí naanish danilíj dooleefígíí kéyah bee 'a'deet'ággo. 'Íishjáq shíí 'áłtsé hahzóó nihá bééhodoozíjíl daanígo yee da hooł'a'.

Háadi da díí kéyah bee 'aha'deet'ággo, 'índa naanish dooleet ha'nínígíí k'ídahineestahgo diné t'áá 'albáago hadít'éii naakidi neeznádiin bííghahgo naanish bá hólqo dooleet ha'níí lá kwe'é.

#### NEW TEST RANGE PLANNED FOR NAVAJO TRIBAL LAND

The Air Force's Air Research and Development Command and the Navajo Tribal Council have announced that a site on the Navajo Reservation in the desert wastelands of north-central Arizona is being considered as the location for a joint high speed ballistics test range which would be used by the Air Force, Navy and Atomic Energy Commission.

Preliminary discussions with the Navajo Tribal Council have been based on leasing the land at an annual rental fee. The site, located north-west of Winslow, Arizona, will be in a nearly uninhabited area. The principal test area would measure about five by fifteen miles, and a number of very much smaller tracts would be leased at other locations for the construction of instrumentation stations.

The test range site, which is in an area of extremely low annual rainfall and scant vegetation, is of little value for grazing. Surveys have shown that it probably has little or no mineral value.

Use of the range will enable the Air Force, Navy and AEC to end Special Weapon operations on at least two other existing ranges which no longer meet modern military test requirements. This will result in substantial dollar saving, as well as providing greater effectiveness in testing new weapons coming into the United States inventory. No nuclear weapons will be tested on the range.

As previously announced, the AEC's new Tonopah Ballistics Range in Nevada was established on an interim basis, and will be discontinued when the new range is established. The Air Force also plans to discontinue tests at its Kirtland Precision Bombing Range southwest of Albuquerque and possibly at the Ballistic Test Facility at Edwards Air Force Base in California, when the new range is established.

Members of the Navajo Tribal Council were flown to Florida last summer to observe operations at a somewhat similar military test range. At that time, the entire Council was briefed on the proposed Arizona range and gave unanimous approval to carry out survey work.

The joint high speed ballistics test range will involve a total cost of approximately four and a half million dollars and will employ about 200 civilians and about 20 Air Force personnel.

#### 'Ólta' Yinant'aí Náánásdlíjí'íí

Nléí Dziłyí' 'Ólta' hoolyéedi 'ólta' yindaal-nishígíí tə' Thomas Tommany wolyéego School principal deiłníílgíí nílíí ní't'ee'. Ní't'ee'go k'ad school superintendent deiłníigo 'alqajíl' böhölníhígíí 'ábi'diilyaa lá. School principal deiłníílgíí 'éí níléí bá da'ólta'í danilínii t'áá kóníghánígo yił ndaalnishii 'óolyé. Superintendent deiłníílgíí hótsaago böhölníih dóó 'índa 'ólta' t'áá níhwiist'ág ní't'ee' yá yálti. 'Ólta' haz'áqgi t'áá t'k'óó'góó nda'anishígíí da bee böhölníih. 'Akót'éhígíí 'óolyé school superintendent.

'Áłtséedqá' 'ólta' yinant'aí nílííni 'éí George A. Boyce deiłníí ní't'ee'. Jó ní't'ee' 'éí naanish tə' baa náádeet'ággo Mr. Tommany 'áajíj 'abí'doodzil lá. Mr. Boyce deiłníílgíí t'áá 'ólta' haz'áqjí 'atah yinaalnish dooleet lá ndi t'áá níltéél ní't'ee' yiniiyé tádigháah dooleet lá. Ts'ídá haayit'eeego 'ólta' shíí 'áłchíní bá yá'át'éeh dooleet ha'níigo 'áájí biniyé na'alkahígíí 'atah yinaalnish dooleet lá. T'áá la'igóó hoł 'éedahoozingo shíí níléí ha'a'aahdi Congress deiłníigo dah náhásztánígíí bił nída-hozhdoonih. 'Áadóó 'índa haayit'eeego yaa ntsínádaakees dooleet.

'Ólta' bindajilnishígíí 'áłah dzíljj'go kwii hastóí 'ałnánáát'ázhígíí bee hoł ch'íhoo't'á. 'Ákwii Dr. Boyce haadzíi'go 'áni /'Kwe'é k'ad t'áadoo le'é baa ch'íhodeesh'áałgo bee shá

(Continued on page 11)

hoo'a'igíí t'áá hazhó'ó baa shił hózhó. Díí baa ch'íhonish'aah nilíinii 'éí diné t'áá bééda-ho-nohsinii k'ad nihinant'aí náánásdlíí'. Diné t'áá bééda-honiilzinii nihinant'aí nihá 'ánáánalyaaígíí t'áá hazhó'ó baa shił hózhó," níigo yee haadzíí'. 'Éí Thomas Tommany deiłnínígíí 'áályiłníí lá.

'Aadóó 'índa yá'át'éeh nihinant'aí náásí-nídlí'ígíí daha'níigo diné k'é yéeda'ahishja'.

'Aadóó 'índa Dr. Boyce deiłníigo 'ółta' yin-ant'aí nilíí nít'é'ígíí dó' t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. Ts'ídá nizhónigo 'ółta' yá naħ'áago, 'índa Naabéehó yinaalnishgo hoolzhiih. 'Áko k'ad kodóó bee haa ntsínáhákeesgo naanish haa náádeet'q ha'nínígíí Indians danilíinii t'áá bídééti'i nilíinii bi'oonishii haanáádeet'qá lá. T'ah nít'éé' lá t'áá 'ákót'éego naanish hā ɬa' nááyiil'jih ɬeh, jó 'ílígígo bee haa ntsáhákees k'ad. Háálá t'áadoo le'é Indians bee bich'j' 'anídahazt'i'ii t'áá 'áltso hoł bééhózin.

#### NEW SUPERINTENDENT AT INTERMOUNTAIN

Mr. Thomas Tommany, former principal of the Intermountain School, has been promoted to the position of school superintendent at the same school.

Mr. Tommany replaces Dr. George A. Boyce who has accepted an assignment as an Education Specialist on the Washington Office staff. Dr. Boyce and others will be working for the next two years or more on a survey of Indian education in public, Federal, and Mission schools in the United States and Alaska. This survey will result in a special report to Congress. The finding of the study are to be used as further guidelines for all Indian education.

Dr. Boyce in making the announcement of the promotion of Mr. Thomas Tommany to the position of school superintendent had this to say about Mr. Tommany. "It gives me pleasure to announce that Mr. Thomas Tommany is the superintendent of Intermountain School. This school is fortunate in having our successful and friendly Principal promoted to Superintendent."

Congratulations to Mr. Tommany are in order for his promotion.

Dr. Boyce is also to be congratulated for the splendid job he has done during the years he has served as superintendent of the Intermountain School. We are all certain he will do an equally splendid job in his new assignment.

#### Naanish Biniiyé Dabi'dókeed . . .

(New York Times)

Dziłyi' 'Ółta' hoolyéedi Naabéehó dine'é bá'áłchíní da'ółta'ágíí t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éeh-go naanish yídahoo'ah shq'shin. 'Áyaaní da bá nda'anishii shí kwíigo nisin, dzqädi shá ndoolnish daaníigo t'áá hazhó'ó yich'j' 'áł-ch'áqh nidaa'na' ha'níigo baa dahani'.

K'ad díí dqají' ch'éeh hoolzhiihígíí 'ółta' yííghah da'aslı'ígíí ndi t'áá 'ákónáánát'é. Díí kwii t'ááłá'i 'ółta'ídóó ch'ikéi dóó tsíłkéi naa-kidi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ółta' yííghah náá-

da'aslı'i'. Binaanish danilíinii, yiniiyé 'ída-hooł'qá'íi t'áá 'áł'qá bá dahólógo yee dah náádahidiikai. 'Ashiikéjí naanish 'áł'qá 'áá-t'eełii daashíí néeláq' yiniiyé 'ída-hooł'ah. Chidí bikáa'gi daazhjízhii háábídadzilne' bi-na'anish dóó hahool'á, 'índa ɬa' bik'i dah 'asdáhí bik'i nída'altih yídahooł'ah. 'At'éé-kéjí dó' t'áá 'ákót'éego naanish daashíí néeláq' yídahooł'ah. 'Azee'ál'íí góne' nda'anish dóó hahool'á. ɬa film library services deiłníigo t'áadoo le'é daníl'íjgo bee 'ída-hoo'ahii baa 'áháyájí yiniiyé 'ída-hooł'ah lá.

'Aadóó 'índa bilagáana bizaad dóó naal-tsoos da t'áá 'áltso yídahooł'ah. 'Aadóó 'índa t'áadoo le'é níléi náás yidiiskáqgóó bíká 'adool-wol danilíinii da t'áá 'áltso bá 'áłkéé' sinil, jó níigo 'ółta' yinant'aí Dr. George A. Boyce deiłnínígíí yaq halni'.

Díí Dziłyi' 'ółta' hoolyéegi k'ad 'áłchíní naakidi mííl dóó bił'qá táadi neeznádiin da'ół-ta'. T'áá 'íiyisií t'áá náhodékaadgo kwii 'ółta' biniiyé kin sinil.

#### Kin Yíi' Dabighanii

Díí 'áłchíní kwii da'ółta'ágíí 'éí t'áá níléi dabikéyahdi t'áá hooghan yíi' daneeyá. Kwii nehekáahgo 'éí t'áá 'áł'qá kin yíi' dah naazh-jaa'go naadiin tsosts'ido bił' haz'q. Naanish biyi' bídahoo'ahii 'éí naadiin díí' sinil. Bii' da'jiyánígíí dó' hóló. Auditorium deiłníigo bii' álah ná'ádleeħígíí dó' hóló. Náhást'éidi neez-nádiin dah na'íistq böhóóghah kóne'é. 'Azee'ál'íí dó' hóló. 'Índa kin bii' da'ółta'ii dó' ɬa' sinil. Biyi' nidajibéhígíí dó' hóló.

'Áłchíní doo da'ííłta'ágíí t'óó 'ahayóí kwe'é nehekáah. T'áadoo le'é doo bił' béstahózíngíí báqgo 'ayóo daasti'. 'Índa t'áá níléi kényahdi ndi díí 'áłchíní ch'iyáán yá'ádaat'éhii t'áá bee bich'j' 'anídahazt'i'. 'Áko ɬa' dabits'iinígo ndahakáah. Kodóó 'índa hazhó'ó baa 'ádahá-yáqo, 'índa t'áadqo le'é yá'ádaat'éhii bee nantingo yá'át'éehgo hidikáah.

'Ółta'jí' 'adahakáah dóó níléi díkwii da béstaháháhgo náásgóó binaanish danilíí dooleełii ndeidiyii'ah. T'áá hooshch'j' t'áá da ndeidiyii'ah ɬa'. 'Áko ɬa' doo bił' yá'át'éeh dago 'éí t'óó nahjí' kóyíił'jih. 'Áko t'áá naakíí yidzíih ɬeh. ɬa' doo bił' yá'ánaánát'éeh dago t'óó nahjí' ninéidi'áah. 'Áko t'áá ɬa'í yidzíihígíí 'éí bił' yá'át'éeh ɬeh. 'Aadóó 'índa 'éí t'éiyá yííghah 'áłeeh.

Naanish t'óó 'ahayóí 'áł'qá 'áł'qá bídahoo'ah ha'nínígíí dó' t'áá 'aaníí 'ákót'é. 'At'éé-kéjí ɬa' naalyéhé bá hooghan góne' na'anish yídahooł'ah. 'Azee'ál'íí góne' na-

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More and more of the Navajo children who are attending the Bordertown Dormitories are taking part in the activities of the schools. Picture is a group of children who are attending school at Snowflake, Arizona. At a recent program given by the school it was necessary for the group to sing but the organ broke and there was no way to accompany the group. Norman Lee from Fort Defiance who was able to play a guitar was called upon to accompany the group thus making the program a success.

**Bordertown Dormitories** deiłníigo kin dah naazhjaa'góó Diné ba'áłchíní ła' 'atah da'ółta'. T'áá hazhó'ó 'idaneesdin shq'shin 'áyaaní da k'ad t'áadoo le'é baa nda'aldeehgo yee 'atah nidaadleeh. Snowflake hoolyéedi da'ółta'ágii kwii ła' 'ákot'éego bikáá'. Ba'áłchíní da'ółta'ii 'áłah daazljj'go 'áłchíní 'adaho'niitáál nít'ée' organ wolyéego bik'ehgo dahojitałígíi yíchxójiní. T'áá Diné 'ashkii niljígo guitar deiłnínígíi 'ayóo yee naanéego 'éí choo'j' bidiit'i' jiní. 'Éí shíj' 'índa há yidiilt's'a'go bik'ehgo dahojítáál.

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'anish da. 'índa da'adáq góne' nda'anishígíi dó'. 'Aádóó koji' díkwíi shíj' bínáánáoltq'. 'Ashiikéjí 'éí chidí ndahachxóghii 'ánídaal'íjgi yiniiyé 'ídahooł'aah ła'. Béésh 'ahídadiiljeehgi da. 'índa ła' k'éé'dílyéehgi yídahooł'aah. Ch'i-yáán 'ál'íjgi da. 'Aadóó koji' t'óó 'ahayói bínáánáoltq'. Naaltsoos bíhoo'aahgi dó' t'áá 'íiyisíi bohodiikaal. Jó 'ákot'éego Dr. Boyce deiłnínígíi yaa halni' díi 'ółta' haz'qagi. Díi kodóó tsílkéi, 'índa ch'ikéi da 'ółta' yííghah nda'íi-łeehii naanish bił béedahózinígíi báqgo da'níł-ch'ishídéé' t'áá hazhó'ó nihídayókeedgo 'át'é ní 'áldó'. 'Áko k'ad t'óó baa ntsáhákeesgo Naabéehó wolyéii hazhó'ó nantingo la' yá'át'éehgo naalnish lá' iljígo baa ntsáhákees, ní lá Dr. Boyce deiłníigo 'ółta' yinant'a'í nilínígíi.

Díi Dr. Boyce deiłnínígíi 'ółta' t'óó 'ahoolyaa yéędáq' 'áadi 'ółta' bínant'a'í niljí dooleeł ha'níigo yiniiyé nibi'deeltj. 'Éí k'ad tseebíi nááhai yéędáq' 'ółta' 'ahoolyaa.

Ch'óóshdáq' 'éí kwii siláoo be'azee'ál'íjí nít'ée' jiní Bushnell General Hospital hoolyéego. 'Aádóó 'índa Wááshindoon bá 'oonish

Indians bił haz'qájí baa deet'q. Yik'é nida'azláago baa deet'q. 'Azee'ál'í biniiyé haz'ánée 'éí 'ánászjídgó t'óó 'ółta' 'ahoolyaa. Kin sinil yéę t'áá 'át'é hasht'éeé daalyaago 'ółta' 'ahoolyaa.

Dr. Boyce wolyéego 'ółta' yinant'a'í niljí ha'nínígíi ch'óóshdáq' 'ółta' yinant'a'í niljí nít'ée'. Naabéehó bikéyah bikáá'gi Wááshindoon bá da'ółta'ágíi t'áá 'áłtso yinant'a'í niljí nít'ée'. Neeznáá daats'í bínááhai Diné yitahjí naalnishgo. T'ah níwohdáq' 'éí níléí halgai hatéél hoolyéegi Lawrence, Kansas hoolyéegi 'atah 'ółta' yinaalnish nít'ée' lá' 'áldó'. Naaltsoos bídahoo'aah danilíinii yinaalnish nít'ée' lá. Nááná t'ah níwohdidáq' 'éí níléí dabidziilgo da'ółta'góó díkwíigo shíj' 'ííłta'lá. Hartford, Connecticut hoolyéegi Trinity College hoolyéego 'ółta'. 'Ákwe'é 'atah 'ííłta' lá díi hastiin. Cornell University hoolyéegi dó'. 'Aádóó Columbia University hoolyéego dó' lá. 'Áko ts'ídá t'áá 'ákónéehée ts'ílkéi, 'índa ch'ikéi da nizhónígo neinitíngó ch'éhékááh.

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Boy Scout troop 23 of Chinle, Arizona was chosen to present to the Navajo Tribal Council during its recent session the state flag from the State of Utah. With the gift of the flag from Governor George Clyde of Utah the Council now has state flags from Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. The vast Navajo Reservation covers portions of these three states.

Kéyah states daolyéego hótsaago hadahwiisdzooígíí bidah na'at'aí state flags deiłníigo t'áá 'ał'qá bee dahólógo 'át'é. Tségháhoodzánídi hastóí béesh bąqñ dah naaz'áni 'áłah nádleeh gó-ne'é k'ad díí state flag deiłníigíí táá' dah sinil. Bee 'ahíł 'ídlí dóó bee 'ahééhániih 'át'é díí dah na'at'aí 'áhaa daho'nítigíí. Dah na'at'aí 'ákéé'di yah 'eeltsoozígíí Utah wolyéego hahoodzodéé'go yiltsooz. Governor George Clyde wolyéego 'áají naat'áanii nilnígíí yee k'é nídzingo 'áádéké' ni-hahastóí yich'j' 'áyiilaa lá. Ch'ínlí hoolyéédóó 'ashiiké yázhí Boy Scouts yee 'atah danilnígíí bá níbi'dee'nilgo 'éí kwe'é hastóí 'áłah nilníjigo dah na'at'aí yah 'adeistsooz. Arizona dóó New Mexico wolyéego hahoodzooígíí dó' bidah na'at'aí 'atah dah siłtsooz.

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#### NAVAHO STUDENTS GET PICK OF JOBS (New York Times)

Vocational training given at the Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah for Indians has proved so successful that employers are competing for the services of graduates.

Special skills of the 200 seniors in the 1957 class, who will be graduated April 30, range from body and fender repair to upholstering for the boys, and from hospital ward to film library service for girls.

Instruction covers a much broader range than the specialties the students pursue. Dr. George A. Boyce, School Superintendent, says that language, mathematics, people "cope with life no matter what their changing circumstances may be."

Twenty-three hundred young Navajos now are studying on the 300-acre campus. Expansive as this layout may seem by normal collegiate standards, it seems somewhat restricted, at first, to the students. They come from a 15-million-acre reservation that takes in a large part of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah.

#### Twenty-seven dormitories on campus

But the youngsters, most of them reared in hogans, a kind of mud hut, are amazed at facilities of the school. These facilities include 27 dormitories, 24 vocational shops, dining halls, a 900-seat auditorium, a hospital, and other school buildings.

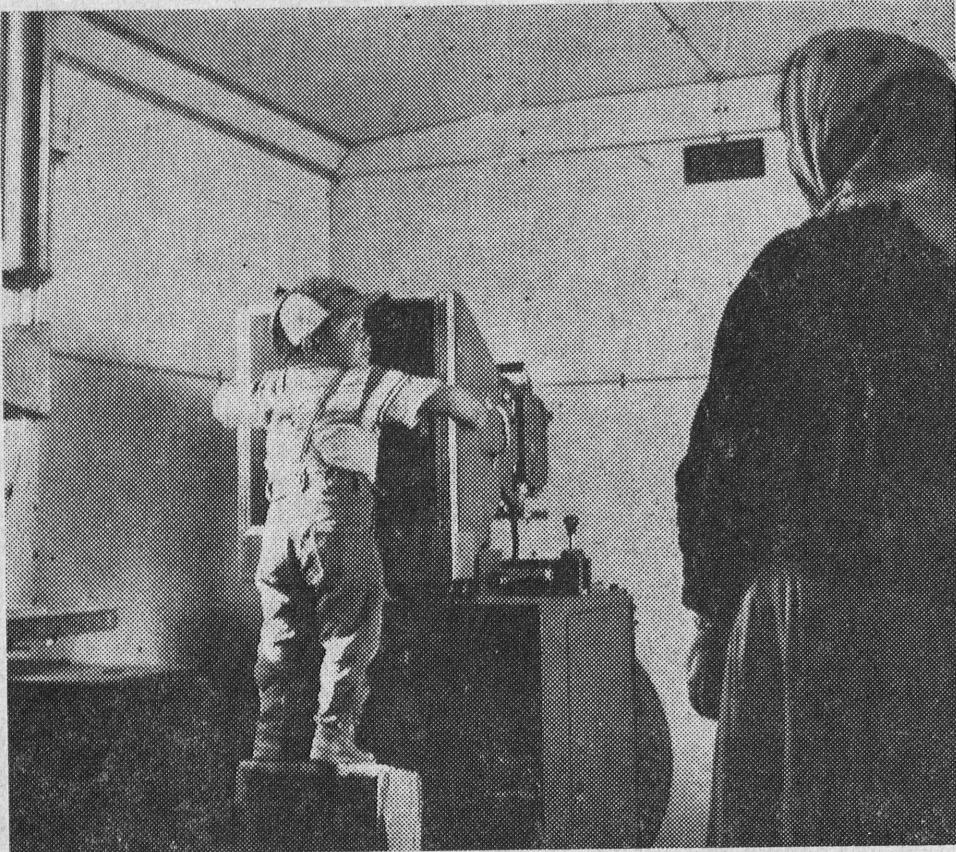
The school's big swimming pool strikes a luxury note many of these newcomers, fresh from parched reservation, cannot even understand.

"Is this all to be drunk?" one asked.

Most of the students suffer, on arrival, from shyness, undernourishment, and lack of formal schooling. Dr. Boyce and a staff of 450, over 100 of them teachers, seek to overcome these deficiencies while imparting the ways of the white man.

"We expose them consciously to a great variety of problems, social, economic, esthetic, ethical, and personal," Dr. Boyce says, "so they will know how to solve problems. For example, language, mathematics, science, emotional skills become tools, rather than objectives in themselves."

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HOW'S THIS? might be a good title of this picture showing a young Navajo boy having his x-ray picture taken. The United State Public Health Service would like everyone large and small to have an x-ray taken of their chest when they have the opportunity. X-rays are one means of helping doctors discover tuberculosis in people.

**K'AD SHA?** níigo daats'í be'elyaa lá 'ashkii yázhí kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí. Bee 'aghá da'dil-dlaad ha'nínígií yich'í dah sizíjgo bikáá'. United States Public Health Service deiłníigo 'ats'íis baa 'aháyqájí yindaalnishii díigi 'át'éego nihijéits'iin góona nihighá nída'dildla'go yá'át'ééh danihiłní t'áá 'ashja ná'iil'jihígi. Jéí 'ádjjh wolyéii haa yinist'jjidgo bee nibééhoyoozíjíh díí ha'ghá da'dildlaad ha'nínígiíí.

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Midway in their sophomore year, students make a tentative selection of the vocations they think they might like to follow. They give first, second and third preferences. At the end of the sophomore year they make their actual choice but also give second and third choices.

#### Start Vocational Training

When they return in the fall for their junior year, they embark on vocation training. Aptitude tests are used in helping the youngster make a decision.

Girls can study home service, store clerking, hospital ward work, restaurant duties, dormitory ward work and film library service. For boys, the 20 areas of training include automobile mechanics, welding, farming, building trades, cooking, sheet metal work, and business courses.

Intermountain is a grade school in academic achievement from the first through the sixth grades.

Dr. Boyce says that the demand for graduates of the school proves that the Navahos are good workers. He has been superintendent of the school since it was founded in 1949.

Originally, the Bushnell General Hospital occupied the grounds. This Army facility was turned over to the

Bureau of Indian Affairs after World War II. Many of the hospital structures, remodeled and reequipped, readily were converted to school use.

The superintendent was director of the Navaho schools at Window Rock, Arizona, for almost a decade. He started in Government service in 1938 as a curriculum specialist of the Indian School Bureau at Lawrence, Kansas. A graduate of Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, he has a master's degree from Cornell University and a doctorate from Columbia University.

#### **'Ólta' Yííghah Da'asłíjí'íi**

'Áníid t'áá Dqajíí' hodideeshzhiihgo níléí Dziłyí' 'ólta' hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'ólta' yííghah da'asłíjíí dóó la' naanishgóó dah dahidiikai. Tsílkéí dóó ch'ikéí neeznádiin dóó bi'qá náhást'édiin dóó bi'qá 'ashdla' yilt'éego 'ólta' yííghah da'asłíjíí ha'níingo baa haníí'. 'Íídáq' la' 'ákót'éego 'ólta' bííghah da'siidljjíí go nihaa 'álah 'azljjíí ni' dajiníigo shíí daashíí nízáádgóó béédañilníih dooleeł. 'Aadóó 'índa 'ákót'éego la' nihich'íí yádááti' ni' da'ilíjigo shíí

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baa ntsidahakes dooleet. Dziłyi' 'óltá' hool-yéedi 'óltá'i 'óltá' yííghah da'asłii'ii baa 'álah 'azljj' ha'nínigíí 'Átsá Biyáázh ha'nínigíí naadiin tseebiigóo yoołkáałgo 'ákót'éego baa na'asdee'. Tségháhoodzánídéé' 'óltá' yinan-t'a'i niljj' léi' kwii níyáago 'óltá' yííghah da'asłii'igíí yich'j' yáálti'. 'Éí díi t'áá na'nitin haz'á-nígi yee nihich'j' yáálti'. 'Akódaat'éego 'ach'j' yádaati'igíí bee t'áá yá'át'éehgo 'ádá nítsíz-diikos. Jó 'akódaat'éhígíí biniiyé díi bilagáana Tségháhoodzánídéé' nihaa níyáá lá. Daashjj' yit'éego náás deiiníikáah dooleet, jó 'ákwii' éí k'ad t'áá nihí bee nihiholniih. T'áadoo le'é býnda'niltin danilinii t'áadoo la' t'óó nihí ch'éhékáhí t'áá 'áltso nizhónigo býhwil'qá'go, 'índa bee nihich'j' yádááti'ii t'áá 'áltso bénélinihgo yá'át'éehgo shíj bee náás yiidáał dooleetgo 'á'té. Bindanihidi'niltin yéé t'óó bik'inaniilne' nít'ée'go 'éí t'áá tsist'la' hijdáah dooleet náás yidiiskágóo.

Bilagáana Tségháhoodzánídéé' nihaa níyá-hígíí kóníigo yee nihich'j' haadzíi'. Kodóó 'óltá' bits'á hisoohkai dóó níléi t'áá nidaahkaigóo diné hadanihisíid dooleet. Yá'át'éehgo nidaahkaigo, 'índa nihinaanish da yá'át'éehgo 'á'l'jígo 'éí lá ts'ídá t'áá 'ákónéehhee 'ííltá' ni danihiłníi dooleet. 'Áadóó 'akój' t'áá 'áltso 'éí t'áadoo le'é daadlánígíí baa da'íldéeh. 'Éí 'áldó' ts'ídá bee 'áada 'ádaholýáago yá'át'éeh. 'Índa diné bił 'ahééda'diildahii ndi t'áá 'ákón-nánát'é. Diné la' t'áá bąqhági 'ádaat'jígo ndaakai. 'Akódaat'éhígíí la' bił 'ahizhdiikaigo kodóó t'áá bóhólñiih góne' 'adahodínóo'ah. 'Índa diné bił ndajilnishígíí ndi t'áá 'ákóná-nát'é, la' naanishígíí doo hazhó'ó yaa ntsidahakes da, níigo díi bilagáana Tségháhoodzánídéé' nihqa níyáhágíí nihich'j' yáálti'. 'Áadóó 'íhoo'ah 'áldó' doo t'áá kódíjí' bá nihonít'i' da nihilní. Nléi t'áá nidaahkaigóó ha'át'éegi da 'íhoo'ah nihá 'ashjada'ale'góo nabídanoh-taah. 'Índa library deiłníigo naaltsoos daolta'ii bá dahooghangóó da ndaahkaigo yá'át'éeh. 'Akódaat'éhígíí ts'ídá 'agháagoo bee 'ídahoo'ah, nihilníigo lq'igóó nihich'j' yáálti'. 'Áko t'áá 'áhnóltso k'qd hazhó'ó baa ntsidahkees-go yá'át'éeh.

Leonard McCabe  
Freddie H. Yazzie

#### 195 GRADUATED AT INTERMOUNTAIN

The graduating class of 1957 at Intermountain School, Brigham City, Utah, will remember for a long time the graduation exercises that were held on February 28, 1957. Not only because of the fact that we are graduating from school but because of the many things that we were given to think about while there. Mr. Henry A.

Wall, the speaker, talked about many things that we had studied and the things we need to know to make a success when we leave for our jobs. It is hard to believe that our stay at school is over. We must now go out on our own to make our way. The success or failure that we meet now depends a great deal upon how well we have learned our lessons in school. Some of the advices given by Mr. Wall at graduation will help any student if he will remember some of those things after he is on his own and must do his own thinking.

One of the items that Mr. Wall mentioned as being important to us is that all students be an example wherever they go. People will be looking at us and because we are different they will watch us very closely. The kind of an example that they see should be a good example. He also cautioned the graduating class against the trouble caused by drinking. Another very important thing that was discussed is the need to associate with good people, those who are skilled workmen like ourselves. We should never stop to associate with people that will bring disgrace on us. We were encouraged to keep up our education by means of night classes, by reading in a library and by intelligent conversations with other people about problems that we need to solve. And very important to all of us is to make a good reputation for ourselves, our school, our people, and Indians as a whole.

Leonard McCabe  
Freddie H. Yazzie

#### Naaltsoos 'Adaha'níílti

Utah wolyéego hahoodzooígíí yíi'jí kékáhat'iinii 'ádaaníigo t'áá háíida Bikágí Yish-tlizhii 'dine'é níljj' shíj kéyah reservation wolyéego nídaahsزووígíí yíi' kékáhat'jígo naaltsoos 'ahí'níílt doo bee bá haz'qá da daaníi lá. 'Áko Utah Supreme Court hoolyéego 'adahwiinít'j' hótsaa góne' baa hwiinist'jjd siljj'. Nít'ée' 'ádaaníigo t'áá 'aaníi t'áá 'ákót'éego nihibeehaz'áaníi bikáá' yisdzoh daaní jiní. T'óó hanii t'óó la' da ha'át'éego da yee 'ák'eediniihgo yee hooł'a' 'azljj' nít'ée'. Jó nít'ée' doo 'ákót'ée da lá.

Preston Allen joolyéego t'áá Indian jíljjígo 'aak'eedáq' naaltsoos 'adaha'níílt baa nda'asdee' yéedáq' naaltsoos 'atah 'azhdoo'at biniiyé jiníyáá nít'ée' ni dooda ho'doo'niid jiní. 'Áadóó shíj 'índa ha'át'éego lá dooda shi'doo'niid lá jiníigo bee 'áada hojoolni' dóó há baa hwiinist'jjd. Jó 'ákót'éego háát'i' siljj' lá díi kwii baa hwiinít'íníígti.

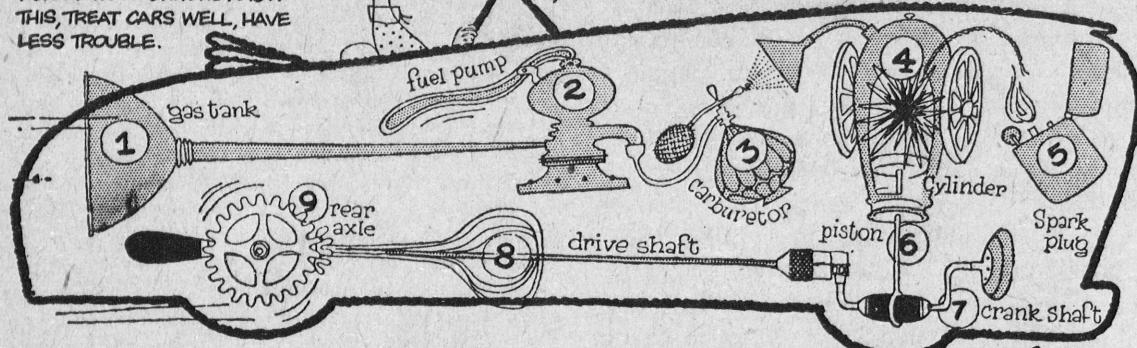
'Éí 'ákót'éego t'áá kwii há baa hwiinist'jjd siljj' dóó t'áá hooshch'j' níléi ha'a'aahdi United Supreme Court deiłníigo Wááshindoon bi'aahwiinít'j' hótsaa góne' yah 'anáádadzist'i'. 'Áko ndi kolá 'át'ée nít'ée' ni t'áadoo ho'doo'niid da lá. 'Át'ah t'áá nihá bééhodooził. Utah wolyéego hahoodzooígíí bibeéhaz'áaníi 'áltse hazhó'ó baa nínáhódóot'jjl. 'Áadóó 'índa nihich'j' 'éédahodooził t'óó ho'doo'niid jiní.

(Continued on page 16)

UNDERSTAND AN  
ATOMIZER AND A TOY CANNON  
AND YOU KNOW HOW YOUR CAR  
WORKS. SMART DRIVERS KNOW  
THIS, TREAT CARS WELL, HAVE  
LESS TROUBLE.

# WHAT MAKES YOUR CAR GO?

by CAROL LANE • WOMEN'S TRAVEL DIRECTOR • SHELL OIL COMPANY



(1) GAS TANK FEEDS FUEL TO (2) FUEL PUMP, WHICH FORCES GASOLINE TO (3) CARBURETOR. THIS WORKS LIKE AN ATOMIZER, MIXING FUEL AND

AIR. MIXTURE GOES TO (4) CYLINDER, SHOWN AS CANNON. NEXT STEP IS (5) SPARK IGNITING FUEL, WHICH BURNS, EXPANDS, MOVES (6) THE

PISTON. THIS TURNS (7) THE ENGINE'S CRANKSHAFT WHICH TURNS (8) THE DRIVE SHAFT AND (9) THE REAR AXLE AND WHEELS.

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Be Smart.  
Drive Safely.

FM

Ts'ídá da shq' haayit'éego chidí wolyéii ndaajeeh danohsing shíj' ta' baa ntsídaakees Ɂehgo 'át'é. Łá' nisoozí 'éí t'áá nihíl béeðahózin. T'óó ch'ídaast'ángígo kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. Áko ndi t'áá bee 'éehózin. Chidí wolyéii bidáhánii ndi doo hazhóó 'ájíl'íj dago, 'índa doo hazhóó bá ntsídzíkees dago bik'é 'ats'a'ideełgi biyahóyéego 'át'é. Chidí ta' halíj'go níléi biyi'di ndahazt'i'ígíi hól béhózingo 'ayóo baa hágħ jinízin Ɂehgo 'át'é. Kwe'é naaltsoos bikáá' na'ashch'qq'ígíi hazhóó danol'íj. Chidí be'elyaaígíi bikéé'dóogo łáa'íj bee hahool'á. (1) Łáa'íj bee bik'e'eshchínígíi chidí bitoo' bee dah si'ánígíi 'át'é níigo yaa halni'. (2) Naaki bee bik'e'eshchínígíi 'éí chidí bitoo' hayiilt'oodígíi 'át'é. T'áá 'éí náasgóo 'ayiilt'ood ták' bee bik'e'eshchínígíi biyi' góne'. (3) Kwe'é ták' bee bik'e'eshchínígíi 'éí chidí bitoo'ígíi náánálahdée'go nílch'i biih yítsxaaz. (4) Díj' bee bik'e'eshchínígíi 'éí bii' kóí 'át'é. Chidí

bitsiits'iin dabidii'ní Ɂa. Łahdée'go chidí bitoo' nílch'i bił 'áltahgo biih yítsxaaz. (5) 'Ashdla'ágíi 'éí béesh Ɂichíi'í kó' 'ádeił'ínígíi 'át'é. 'Éí díi chidí bitsiits'iin ha'nínígíi biyi'di chidí bitoo' yéé yidiłtłi'. Kwe'é 'índa díi kó'ígíi 'ayóo bitsxe'. (6) 'Áko hastqá bee bik'e'eshchínígíi yaa kwíl'í. (7) T'áá 'éí tsosts'id bee bik'e'eshchínígíi náyoołhis. (8) Tseebíi bee bik'e'eshchínígíi 'éí drive shaft deiłníigo chidí bitł'áahdée' daní'ahgíi 'át'é. (9) Náhást'éí yígíi 'éí rear axle deiłníigo bikéé'jigo naaniigo haní'áago 'alts'ághjí chidí bijáad bąqħ sinilígíi 'át'é. 'Éí t'áá 'át'é náyoołhisgo yee ndzit'i. Chidí bitoo'ígíi yéego bił yaa 'anízdl'isgo la'i biih yíl'í nádleeh. Áko t'áá 'éí tsxíj'go yee náás kónát'íj. Chidí wolyéii doo hazhóó baa hojíyáq dago ba'át'e' hólóogo 'át'é. 'Éí bąqgo ts'ídá baa 'ádaħoħyáqgo bee naaħdeeh danihi'di'ní.

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## INDIANS CAN'T VOTE IN UTAH

The Utah Supreme Court has issued a unanimous opinion the Indians on reservations in the State of Utah do not have the right to vote under present state laws.

The opinion was based on an appeal to the Court by Preston Allen for the primary and general elections last fall.

The ruling was promptly appealed to the United States Supreme Court which granted a writ of review but has made no ruling.

## Bee Nihíl 'Éhózin Dooleetíi

Kót'éego na'ídéekid: Wááshindoон bibeħħaz- 'áanii Hatch Act deiłníígíi t'áá háiida Wááshindoон yá naalnishi hastóí nahat-tá yiniyé dah náhidinoobjíjii naaltsoos bá 'ahidoo'niłgi yaa halni'go hachidí bésħjéé' dooleelígíi daats'i t'áá yee has'q?

Nát'qá' háá'oodzíi: 'Aoo', hastóí naaltsoos bá 'adahidoo'niłii yaa halni'go hachidí bésħjéé' dooleelogo t'áá bee haz'q 'azħá Wááshindoон bá nijlñish ndi. 'Índa haġhangi da tséso' ta' bidaashjéé' dooleelogo 'éí t'áá bee haz'q 'alddó', Áko ndi naaltsoos literatures deiłníigo baa halni'go dajółta'íi dóó 'il dah nátiħi badges deiłníígíi diné bá bitaa jinħiħ dooleelígíi 'éí doo yee has'q da.

## INFORMATION

Q. Does the Hatch Act prohibit Federal Employees from putting campaign posters in their car windows?

A. No. Federal Employees may display political pictures or posters in the windows of their homes, or in their automobiles. They may not, however distribute campaign literature, badges or buttons.